

N. piezata Fabr. Southern Pines, common (A. H. Manee), Southern Wake County, early July. This is the only species of the genus that we have ever considered common. Found on flowers and believed to feed on pollen and nectar which the prolonged maxillae enable it to reach.

POMPHOPOEA.

P. aenea Say. Raleigh, April, one under maple tree. Ellenboro, late March, 1903, exceedingly abundant on blossoms of peach and plum—later reports stated that when oaks bloomed they left the fruit trees for the oak catkins.

P. polita Say. Southern Pines (A. H. Manee).

P. unguicularis Lec. Blowing Rock (about 4000 ft.). June 8th to 25, 1901—at this place and date this handsome species swarmed in untold thousands on peach, rose and mountain laurel (*Kalmia*). On laurel they ate the blossoms, on peach they ate the leaves, apparently preferring those that were affected with leaf curl disease.

PYROTA.

P. germari Hald. Raleigh (C. S. Brimley).

TETRAONYX.

T. 4-maculatus Fab. Taken at three localities in the east-central part of state. At times common on the butterfly pea and "wild sweet potato."

ZONITIS.

Z. bilineata Say. Newton, a number taken in August, 1906.

Additions to the New Jersey Tipulidae (Diptera), with the Description of a new Species.*

By M. D. LEONARD, Ithaca, N. Y.

The following species of craneflies have not, as far as I have knowledge, been heretofore recorded from the State. In those cases where no name is mentioned the specimens were taken by the author. My thanks are due to Mr. C. P. Alexander, of Cornell University, and Dr. Frank E. Lutz, of the American Museum of Natural History, the former for looking over this paper and supplying a record, the latter for supplying two records. The text figure was drawn by means of the projection microscope in the Entomological Laboratory of Cornell University.

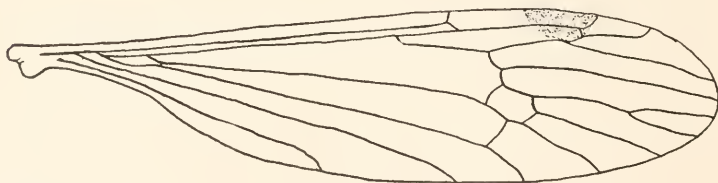
*Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory of Cornell University.

- Gonomyia subcinerea* O. S., 1 male, Ridgewood, July, 1911.
Rhypholophus apicalis Alex., male and 2 females, Ridgewood, July, 1909.
Adelphomyia americana Alex., 2 specimens, Ridgewood, Sept. 16, 1910.
Dicranomyia monticola Alex., 1 specimen, Ridgewood, July, 1911.
Amalopsis calcar O. S., 1 male, Hackettstown, May 21, 1910; 1 female, Newfoundland, May 29, 1910. (Dr. F. E. Lutz.)
Limnophila areolata O. S., 1 male, Hackettstown, May 22, 1910.
Limnophila aprilina O. S., very common at Ridgewood resting on shelving rocks near water during July, 1911.
Limnophila noveboracensis Alex., Grove St. Woods, Ridgewood, N. J., June 21, 1911.
Eriocera fultonensis Alex., Singac, Passaic Co., July. (Mr. C. P. Alexander from specimens sent by Dr. W. G. Dietz.)
Limnophila albipes n. sp.

Holotype. Head.—Front gray, with dense silvery pubescence except around the upper border of the eyes; antennae nearly twice the length of the head and thorax together; basal segment cylindrical, pale yellow, and twice as long as the second, which is subglobose and yellow; first segment of the flagellum considerably longer than the two segments of the scape combined, cylindrical and dark brown, except for the base, which is yellow; remaining segments dark brown, fusiform, becoming more slender near the tip of the flagellum, clothed with dense whitish pubescence, hairs not verticillate; palpi yellowish gray.

Thorax.—Mesothoracic praescutum brownish yellow, somewhat shining but still covered with a very fine whitish pubescence; median brown line almost obsolete; pleurae yellow; halteres yellowish, knob somewhat infuscated.

Wings.—Hyaline, veins brownish; subcosta ends about the middle of the sector; the radial cross-vein is nearly obsolete but is situated near



the end of R₁, which is curved up beyond it to the costa; stigma present just behind it but not very distinct; petiole of cell R₂ (first submarginal cell of authors) distinctly longer than the basal deflection of Cu₁ which meets cell 1st M₂ (discal cell of authors) at about the middle.

Abdomen.—Dark brown above, paler beneath, pubescent; hypopygium yellow.

Legs.—Coxae yellow; rest of legs brownish yellow except the femur, which is somewhat infuscated at the tip; also the 3rd and 4th segments of the fore and middle tarsi infuscated; segments of the hind tarsi white except the tip of the 5th segment and the claws, which are brownish.

Length of body.—4 mm.; of wing—5.5 mm.

Allotype.—1 female. Same as the male with the following exceptions: Ovipositor yellow; antennae only about as long as head and thorax together.

Paratype.—1 ♀ in which the venter of the abdomen is nearly as dark as the dorsum.

The holotype is C. U. Coll., Lot 392. The allotype and paratype are in the author's collection.

The specimens were collected by the author at Ridgewood, July, 1911.

The antennae of this species have a peculiar twisted appearance similar to those of *L. laricola* Alex., which, however, has no white on the feet. It belongs to the *poetica*, *niveitarsus* group.

Dolichopeza americana Ndhm., Ridgewood, July 15, 1911.

Besides the above species should be mentioned the capture of a specimen of *Aeshnosoma rivertonensis* Johnson, which is, I believe, the second male ever taken.

Notes on Some North American Noctuidae (Lepid.).

By F. H. WOLLEY DOD, Midnapore, Alta, Canada.

Pseudanarta dupla Smith (Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc. xvi. 89, June, 1908.)

=*flava* Grt.

This synonym is really Sir George Hampson's, but though he called my attention to it four years ago, he has never published it. Smith made his description from two males, one from Stockton, Utah (Spalding), and the other from South Park, Colo. (Bruce). The type at Rutgers' College is from the latter locality, and I have a Stockton male compared with it. The Stockton co-type was sent to the British Museum, and found to agree with Grote's type of *flava*, a male from British Columbia, collected by J. R. Crotch, according to the description. Grote also mentions a specimen from Colorado, from T.